

SHE

Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly rascally
sheepbiter come to some notable flame. *Shakespeare.*
 There are political *sheepbiters* as well as pastoral: betrayers
 of public trusts, as well as of private. *L'Estrange.*
SHEEP'POOR. *n. f.* [*sheep* and *poor*.] A little inclosure for sheep.
 Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,
 From low farms, *sheepcots* and mills
 Inforce their charity. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*
 Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd,
 From whose high top to ken the prospect round,
 If cottage were in view, *sheepcot* or herd;
 But cottage, herd, or *sheepcot* none he saw. *Milton.*
SHEEPFOLD. *n. f.* [*sheep* and *fold*.] The place where sheep are
 inclosed.
 The bear, the lion, terrors of the plain,
 The *sheepfold* scatter'd and the shepherd slain. *Prior.*
SHEEPHOOK. *n. f.* [*sheep* and *hook*.] A hook fastened to a pole
 by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep:
 The one carried a crozier of balm-wood, the other a pasto-
 ral staff of cedar like a *sheep-hook*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
 If you dare think of deserting our charms,
 Away with your *sheephook*, and take to your arms. *Dryden.*
SHEEPISH. *adj.* [*from sheep*.] Bashful; over-modest; timor-
 ously and meanly diffident.
 Wanting change of company, he will, when he comes
 abroad, be a *sheepish* or conceited creature. *Locke.*
SHEEPISHNESS. *n. f.* [*from sheepish*.] Bashfulness; mean and
 timorous diffidence.
 Thy gentry bleats, as if thy native cloth
 Transfus'd a *sheepishness* into thy story. *Herbert.*
Sheepishness and ignorance of the world, are not consequen-
 ces of being bred at home. *Locke.*
 Without success, let a man be never so hardy, he will have
 some degree of *sheepishness*. *Grew.*
SHEEPMASTER. *n. f.* [*sheep* and *master*.] An owner of sheep.
 A nobleman was a great grafter, and a great *sheepmaster*.
Bacon.
SHEEPSHEARING. *n. f.* [*sheep* and *shear*.] The time of shear-
 ing sheep; the feast made when sheep are shorn.
 There happening a solemn festivity, such as the *sheepshear-*
 ings used to be, David begs some small repast. *South.*
SHEEPS EYE. *n. f.* [*sheep* and *eye*.] A modest diffident look,
 such as lovers cast at their mistresses.
 Cast a *sheep's eye* behind you: in before me. *Dryden.*
SHEEPWALK. *n. f.* [*sheep* and *walk*.] Pasture for sheep.
 He beheld a field,
 Part arable and tith; whereon were sheaves
 New reap'd; the other part *sheepwalks* and folds. *Milt.*
SHEER. *adj.* [*sheer*, Saxon;] Pure; clear; unmingled.
 If the say, I am not fourteen pence on the score for *sheer*
 ale, score me up for the lying it rogue in Christendom. *Shak.*
Sheer argument is not the talent of the man; little wrest-
 led sentences are the bladders which bear him up, and he
 sinks downright, when he once pretends to swim without
 them. *Atterbury.*
SHEER. *adv.* [*from the adjective*.] Clean; quick; at once.
 Thrown by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the crystal battlements; from morn
 To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve,
 A summer's day; and with the setting sun,
 Drop'd from the zenith, like a falling star,
 On Lemnos. *Milton.*
 The sword of Satan, with steep force to smite
 Descending, and in half cut *sheer*. *Milton.*
 Due entrance he disdain'd, and in contempt
 At one slight bound high overleap'd all bound
 Of hill or highest wall, and *sheer* within
 Lights on his feet. *Milton.*
TO SHEER. *v. a.* [See *SHEAR*.]
 I keep my birth-day; send my Phillis home
 At *sheering* time. *Dryden.*
TO SHEER OFF. *v. n.* To steal away; to slip off clandestinely.
SHEERS. *n. f.* [See *SHEARS*.]
SHEET. *n. f.* [*shear*, Saxon;]
 1. A broad and large piece of linen.
 He saw heaven opened, and a vessel descending unto him,
 as a great *sheet*, knit at the four corners. *Acts x. 11.*
 2. The linen of a bed.
 If I die before thee, shroud me
 In one of these same *sheets*. *Shakespeare.*
 You think none but your *sheets* are privy to your wishes. *Shak.*
 Some unequal bride in nobler *sheets*
 Receives her lord. *Dryden.*
 3. *Ecoutes*, French; *echoten*, Dutch.] In a ship are ropes bent
 to the clews of the sails, which serve in all the lower fails to
 hale or round off the clew of the sail; but in topfails they
 draw the sail close to the yard arms. *Diſt.*—*Dryden* seems to
 understand it otherwise.
 The little word behind the back, and undoing whisper, like
 pulling off a *sheet*-rope at sea, slackens the sail. *Suckling.*
 Fierce Boreas drove against his flying sails,
 And rent the *sheets*. *Dryden.*

SHE

4. As much paper as is made in one body.
 As much love in rhyme,
 As could be cramm'd up in a *sheet* of paper,
 Writ on both sides the leaf, margin and all. *Shakespeare.*
 When I first put pen to paper, I thought all I should have
 to say would have been contained in one *sheet* of paper. *Lake.*
 I let the refracted light fall perpendicularly upon a *sheet* of
 white paper upon the opposite wall. *Newton's Opticks.*
 5. A single complication or fold of paper in a book.
 6. Any thing expanded.
 Such *sheets* of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder
 I never remember to have heard. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
 Rowling thunder roars,
 And *sheets* of lightning blast the standing field. *Dryden.*
 An azure *sheet* it rushes broad,
 And from the loud rebounding rocks below,
 Dash'd in a cloud of foam. *Thomson.*
SHEET-ANCHOR. *n. f.* [*sheet* and *anchor*.] In a ship is the largest
 anchor; which, in stress of weather, is the mariners last re-
 fuge, when an extraordinary stiff gale of wind happens. *Bailey.*
TO SHEET. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
 1. To furnish with *sheets*.
 2. To ensfold in a *sheet*.
 3. To cover as with a *sheet*.
 Like the flag when snow the pasture *sheets*,
 The barks of trees thou brow'd'st it. *Shakespeare.*
SHE'KEL. *n. f.* [*שקל*] An ancient Jewish coin equal to four
 Attick drachms, or four Roman denarii, in value about 2. s. 6d.
 sterling. *Diſt.*
 The Jews, albeit they detested images, yet imprinted upon
 their *shekels* on one side the golden pot which had the manna,
 and on the other Aaron's rod. *Candem.*
 The huge iron head fix hundred *shekels* weighed,
 And of whole bodies but one wound it made,
 Able death's worst command to overdoe
 Destroying life at once and carcase too. *Cowley.*
 This coat of mail weighed five thousand *shekels* of
 brass. *Brown.*
SHE'LDRAPE. *n. f.* A chaffinch.
SHE'LDRAPE. *n. f.* A bird that preys upon fishes.
SHELF. *n. f.* [*שולף*, Saxon; *shelf*, Dutch.] A board fixed
 against a supporter, so that any thing may be placed upon it.
 About his *shelves*
 A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakespeare.*
 Bind fast, or from their *shelves*
 Your books will come and right themselves. *Swift.*
 You have the pleasure of the prospect whenever you take
 it from your *shelf*, and the solid cash you fold it for. *Blount.*
 2. A land bank in the sea; a rock under shallow water.
 Our transported souls shall congratulate each other their
 having now fully elap'd the numerous rocks, *shelves*, and
 quick-sands. *Boyle.*
 Near the *shelves* of Circe's shores they run,
 A dang'rous coast. *Dryden.*
 He call'd his money in;
 But the prevailing love of self
 Soon split him on the former *shelf*,
 He put it out again. *Dryden.*
 3. The plural is analogically *shelves*; *Dryden* has *shelves*, probab-
 ly by negligence.
 He seiz'd the helm, his fellows cheer'd,
 Turn'd short upon the *shelves* and madly steer'd. *Dryden.*
SHELFY. *adj.* [*from shelf*.]
 1. Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous shallows.
 Glides by the fven's cliffs a *shelfy* coast,
 Long infamous for ships and sailors lost,
 And white with bones. *Dryden.*
 2. I know not well the meaning in this passage, perhaps rocky.
 The tillable fields are in some places so tough, that the
 plough will scarcely cut them; and in some so *shelfy* that the
 corn hath much ado to fasten its root. *Carew.*
SHELL. *n. f.* [*שולל*, Saxon; *schale*, *schelle*, Dutch.
 1. The hard covering of any thing; the external crust.
 The fun is as the fire, and the exterior earth is as the *shell*
 of the colipile, and the abyss as the water within it; now
 when the heat of the sun had pierced thro' the *shell* and
 reach'd the waters, it rarefy'd them. *Burn. Theor. of the Earth.*
 Whatever we fetch from under ground is only what is lodg-
 ed in the *shell* of the earth. *Lake.*
 2. The covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal.
 Her women wear
 The spoils of nations in an ear;
 Chang'd for the treasure of a *shell*,
 And in their loose attires do swell. *Ben. Jonſon. Catilin.*
 Albion
 Was to Neptune recommended;
 Peace and glory spread the sails:
 Venus, in her *shell* before him,
 From the sands in safety bore him. *Dryden's Albion.*
 The *shells* served as moulds to this sand, which, when con-
 solidated, and afterwards freed from its investient *shell*, is of
 the same shape as the cavity of the *shell*. *Woodward.*
 He,

SHE

He, whom ungrateful Athens could expel,
 At all times just, but when he sign'd the *shell*. *Pope.*
 3. The covering of the seeds of filiquous plants.
 Some fruits are contained within a hard *shell*, being the seeds
 of the plants. *Abbot.*
 4. The covering of kernels.
 Chang'd loves are but chang'd sorts of meat;
 And when he hath the kernel eat,
 Who doth not throw away the *shell*? *Donne.*
 5. The covering of an egg.
 I think him as a serpent's egg,
 Which, hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow mischievous,
 And kill him in the *shell*. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*
 6. The outer part of an house.
 The marquis of Medina Sidonia made the *shell* of a house,
 that would have been a very noble building, had he brought it
 to perfection. *Addison on Italy.*
 7. It is used for a musical instrument in poetry, from *testudo*,
 Latin; the first lyre being said to have been made by straining
 strings over the shell of a tortoise.
 Less than a god they thought there could not dwell
 Within the hollow of that *shell*,
 That spoke so sweetly. *Dryden.*
 8. The superficial part.
 So devout are the Romanists about this outward *shell* of re-
 ligion, that if an altar be moved, or a stone of it broken, it
 ought to be reconsecrated. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*
TO SHELL. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To take out of the shell;
 to strip of the shell.
TO SHELL. *v. n.*
 1. To fall off as broken shells.
 The ulcers were cured, and the scabs *shelled* off. *Wifeman.*
 2. To cast the shell.
SHE'LLDUCK. *n. f.* A kind of wild duck.
 To preserve wild ducks, and *shellducks*, have a place walled
 in with a pond. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
SHE'LLFISH. *n. f.* [*shell* and *fish*.] Fish invested with a hard
 covering, either testaceous, as oysters, or crustaceous, as lobsters.
 The shells, being found, were so like those they saw upon
 their shores, that they never questioned but that they were the
 exuvie of *shellfish*, and once belonged to the sea. *Woodward.*
SHELLY. *adj.* [*from shell*.]
 1. Abounding with shells.
 The ocean rolling, and the *shelly* shore,
 Beautiful objects, shall delight no more. *Prior.*
 2. Consisting of shells.
 The conceit of Anaximander was, that the first men and all
 animals were bred in some warm moisture, inclosed in crusta-
 ceous skins, as lobsters; and so continued 'till their *shelly* pri-
 sons, growing dry and breaking, made way for them. *Hentley.*
SHELTER. *n. f.* [Of this word the etymology is unknown:
Shelter deduces it from *shell*, *Davies* from *שולף*, a shield,
 Saxon.]
 1. A cover from any external injury or violence.
 We hear this fearful tempest sing,
 Yet seek no *shelter* to avoid the storm. *Shakespeare. R. II.*
 They wish'd the mountains now might be again
 Thrown on them, as a *shelter* from his ire. *Milton.*
 Heroes of old, when wounded, *shelter* sought;
 But he who meets all dangers with disdain,
 Ev'n in their face his ship to anchor brought,
 And steeple high stood proud upon the main. *Dryden.*
 They may learn experience, and avoid a cave as the worst
shelter from rain, when they have a lover in company. *Dryd.*
 The healing plant shall aid,
 From storms a *shelter*, and from heat a shade. *Pope.*
 2. A protector; a defender; one that gives security.
 Thou hast been a *shelter* for me, and a strong tower from
 the enemy. *Is. lxi. 3.*
 3. The state of being covered; protection; security.
 Low at his foot a spacious plain is plac'd,
 Between the mountain and the stream embrac'd;
 Which shade and *shelter* from the hill derives,
 While the kind river wealth and beauty gives. *Denham.*
TO SHELTER. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
 1. To cover from external violence.
 We bethought the deep to *shelter* us. *Milton.*
 Those ruins *shelter'd* once his sacred head,
 When he from Wroster's fatal battle fled,
 Watch'd by the genius of this royal place. *Dryden.*
 2. To defend; to protect; to succour with refuge; to harbour.
 What endless honour shall you gain,
 To save and *shelter* Troy's unhappy train. *Dryden's Æn.*
 3. To betake to cover.
 They *sheltered* themselves under a rock.
 Comfort thyself with such thoughts, chiefly when all earthly
 comforts fail thee: then do thou particularly retreat to those
 considerations, and *shelter* thyself under them. *Atterbury.*
 4. To cover from notice.
 In vain I strove to check my growing flame,
 Or *shelter* passion under friendship's name;
 You saw my heart. *Prior.*

SHE

TO SHELTER. *v. n.*
 1. To take shelter.
 There the Indian herdsmen, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool. *Milton.*
 2. To give shelter.
 Then seeks the farthest ooze, the *shell*-ring weed,
 The cavern'd bank, his old secure abode. *Thomson.*
SHELTERLESS. *adj.* [*from shelter*.] Harbourless; without
 home or refuge.
 Now sad and *shelterless*, perhaps, she lies,
 Where piercing winds blow sharp. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*
SHEL'VING. *adj.* [*from shelf*.] Sloping; inclining; having de-
 clivity.
 Her chamber is aloft, far from the ground;
 And built to *shelving*, that one cannot climb it,
 Without apparent hazard of his life. *Shakespeare.*
 Amidst the brake a hollow den was found,
 With rocks and *shelving* arches vaulted round. *Addison.*
SHE'LVY. *adj.* [*from shelf*.] Shallow; rocky; full of banks.
 I had been drowned, but that the shore was *shelvy* and shal-
 low. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
TO SHEND. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *shant*. [*schendan*, Saxon;
shenden, Dutch.]
 1. To ruin; to spoil; to mischief.
 Provide for thy wife, or else look to be *shent*,
 Good milchcow for Winter, another for Lent. *Tupper.*
 Shepherds, should it not *shent*
 Your roundels fresh, to hear a doleful verse
 Of Rosalind, that Colin made? *Spenser.*
 Such a dream I had of dire portent,
 That much I fear my body will be *shent*;
 It bodes I shall have wars. *Dryden.*
 2. To disgrace; to degrade; to blame.
 Debateful strife, and cruel enmity,
 The famous name of knighthood foully *shend*. *Fa. Queen.*
 Sore bruised with the fall, he flew uprole,
 And all enraged thus, thus him loudly *shent*,
 Dilect knight, whose coward courage chose
 To wreak itself on beast. *Fairy Queen.*
 My tongue and soul in this be hypocrites,
 How in my words forever she be *shent*,
 To give them seals never my soul consent. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
 3. To overpower; to crush; to surpass.
 She pass'd the rest as Cynthia doth *shend*
 The lesser stars. *Spenser.*
 4. It is, though used by *Dryden*, wholly obsolete.
SHEPHERD. *n. f.* [*sheep*, and *sheep*, and *sheep*, a keeper, Saxon;
sheep, Saxon;]
 1. One who tends sheep in the pasture.
 I am *shepherd* to another man,
 And do not cheer the fleeces that I graze. *Shakespeare.*
 A *shepherd* next
 More meek came with the firstlings of his flock. *Milton.*
 2. A swain; a rural lover.
 If that the world and love were young,
 And truth in ev'ry *shepherd's* tongue,
 These pretty pleasures might me move
 To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*
 3. One who tends the congregation; a pastor.
 Lead up all those who heard thee, and believ'd;
 'Midst thy own flock, great *shepherd*, be receiv'd,
 And glad all heav'n with millions thou hast sav'd. *Prior.*
SHEPHERDESS. *n. f.* [*from shepherd*.] A woman that tends
 sheep; a rural lass.
 She put herself into the garb of a *shepherdess*, and in that
 disguise lived many years; but discovering herself a little be-
 fore her death, did profess herself the happiest person alive,
 not for her condition, but in enjoying him the first loved; and
 that she would rather, ten thousand times, live a *shepherdess* in
 contentment and satisfaction. *Sidney.*
 These your unusual weeds, to each part of you
 Do give a life: no *shepherdess*, but Flora
 Peering in April's front. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
 She like some *shepherdess* did shew,
 Who sat to bathe her by a river's side. *Dryden.*
 His doric dialect has an incomparable sweetness in its
 clownishness, like a fair *shepherdess* in her country rust. *Dryden.*
SHEPHERDS Needle. *n. f.* [*scandix*, Lat.] Venus comb. An
 herb.
SHEPHERDS Purse, or *Pouch*. *n. f.* [*bursa pastoris*, Latin.] A
 common weed.
SHEPHERDS Rod. *n. f.* Teasel, of which plant it is a species.
SHEPHERDISH. *adj.* [*from shepherd*.] Resembling a shepherd;
 tending a shepherd; pastoral; rustick. Not in use.
 He would have drawn her eldest sister, esteemed her match
 for beauty, in her *shepherdish* attire. *Sidney.*
 She saw walking from her-ward a man in *shepherdish* ap-
 parel. *Sidney.*
SHE'RBET. *n. f.* [*shearbat*, Arabick.] The juice of lemons or
 oranges mixed with water and sugar. *Diſt.*